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Editor

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Criticism at times is valuable and should be applied when necessary. However, the great moving force in society is constructive and not destructive. It is better to cheer the one who is doing well than to forget him in anger toward the man who is doing ill.—Lafayette Young.

Uncle Joe is having the time of his life making faces at the insurgents.

San Francisco headlines speak of the Atcherley as eccentric. Honolulu is glad to know the proper name for it.

Who wouldn't be an immigrant, able to sleep in nine-dollar blankets and eat ice cream at the public expense?

At last accounts that Russian over whom a smallpox post mortem was about to be held was resting easy at the expense of the Territory.

Ten to five, someone will rise up and challenge the members of the latest expedition who claim to have reached the top of Mount McKinley.

When we stop to consider the justice of Senator La Follette's attacks, it should be remembered that he is regarded as a Progressive by a steadily increasing number of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Pinchot having smiled when boarding the train after his conference with Mr. Roosevelt, we may rest happy in the thought that the country is probably safe for another twenty-four hours.

There is nothing in the annual reports of Hawaii's enterprises, large and small, that justifies anyone in concluding that any other section of the world can supply better investments than Hawaii.

Some people talk of the corruption exposed in the New York Legislature as something new. It is the awakening of the people to turn the grafters out that shows New York State to be undergoing a change.

The Bulletin begs to assure the Governor that the Kapaa prospect is not as bad as it seems. According to all indications, the deal is practically finished except for final signatures, seals and deliveries.

Governor Hughes of New York talks as if no one had ever heard of irregularities in the State Legislature until this season. One might suppose he had never read the Albany telegrams published in newspapers of New York City for the last five or ten years.

Honolulu does not care particularly whether the new steamship Honolulu is operated by the American-Hawaiian company or the Matson Navigation Company, so there is a steady reciprocation in passenger accommodation for the increased freight traffic of the Islands.

The force of charging the coastwise shipping law with responsibility for keeping people away from Honolulu is at once apparent when some of the chief advocates are instrumental in holding up the rates of living and travel. It's what they get when they get here that tells the story.

The fate of Kapaa's future homesteaders will rest with the company that is to control the water of that district. Let us hope, therefore, that the principles of conservation and the preservation of water rights to the people in perpetuity will work out as practically for the Territory of Hawaii as our local officials and theorists declare should be the case on the mainland.

Should Honolulu ever indulge itself with the Prohibition experiment, the police records would be decorated with duplicates of the following that comes from one of the sections of the country legally tagged as "dry":
Lulu Bayard, James Wright and Warren Jackson, three negroes indicted by the grand jury

In its last report on a charge of selling liquor illicitly, were fined \$100 each this morning by Judge De Graff in the criminal division of the district court. The three bootleggers have been operating for some time, until taken into custody after the indictment was returned. Judge De Graff delivered a scathing rebuke to the prisoners before him. "I have no sympathy for persons who conduct such an illicit business, and especially do I condemn those who operate in mining camps," were the words he used in pronouncing the sentence. Whereupon they probably paid their fine and went out to resume the occupation of peddling whiskey by the glass.

HOTCHKISS AND NEW YORK.

Mr. Hotchkiss is entirely right in his conclusion that should the people of the United States give over their government to be run by someone else, the control of it will oscillate between the grafters and the dictators.

According to his idea, New York State is so completely in the hands of the grafters that he fears a swing of the pendulum to the other side, which will of course land it in the lap of the dictators.

These are the dangers that have always threatened popular government since the world began, and citizens inspired by real patriotism should be always on guard, always active in the conduct of their own business of government, always taking part in politics, which is primarily the art of government.

The reassuring feature of the New York situation is that the citizens of that great commonwealth have apparently not become so injured to corruption, so steeped in political helplessness, that they have not the life to revolt and unite in a campaign for turning the rascals out, whether they are big grafters or little ones.

KAPAA LAND DEAL.

For two weeks or more officers of the Territorial government have been reconsidering the Kapaa land question, seeking to reach an understanding with the Makae Sugar Company representatives that will enable the Territory to secure a proper income from the Kapaa and adjoining lands, without sacrificing public interests.

For two weeks the details of these transactions have been kept almost as quiet as the affairs of an ordinary secret society, in so far as the officers of the Territory have intentionally given the public any information as to what they are trying to do. If the present effort to reach a conclusion fails, it will probably be on account of the lack of confidence aroused in the public mind by the methods adopted by the Territorial officers. Why they persist in what appeal to the public as dark-lantern methods is more than can be easily understood, especially at a time when the near approach of the amendment of the Organic Act is certain to stir up the suggestion of undue haste.

However, there is no doubt that the Kapaa problem should have been settled long ago, and the situation is now such that little remains but to publish the result of the secret conferences. The scheme has been practically decided upon.

The great point at issue for the people in the so-called Kapaa land deal is the disposition of the water rights. Control of the land goes with the water. It makes mighty little difference how much land of the upper levels or the lower levels may be reserved for homesteaders; if it does not have an ample supply of water guaranteed as long as water runs in the district, the fate of the homesteader may be readily forecast.

For this reason, the eventual utterance of the Territory's officers in explanation of what has been done will be awaited with much interest.

\$1,000,000 PAID IN DIVIDENDS TO THE COMPANY

(Continued from Page 1.)
ed on November 26th, 1908, and finished June 24th, 1909.

The fields of the 1909 crop did not yield as much per acre as did the fields of the 1908 crop, the 1908 fields not being so rich as the 1908 fields; nevertheless, the results obtained were very satisfactory. From 6,345.74 acres 52,725 tons of sugar were bagged, making the average yield of sugar, including both plant and ratoons, 8.31 tons per acre. The juice was unusually good, as is borne out by the fact that 302.91 pounds of sugar were recovered per ton of cane.

Crop of 1910.
Milling began on November 8th, 1909, which is the earliest grinding ever done on this plantation.

Up to date 2,820 acres have been harvested, with the result that 29,394.06 tons of sugar have been bagged. Last year at the same date only 17,628.02 tons had been bagged.

The quality of the juice, in spite of some very wet weather during the past few weeks, has been excellent, and it has taken less cane to make a ton of sugar so far than in any previous year.

The cane for this crop, especially on the upper lands, suffered considerably on account of cold weather last winter. However, 52,000 tons can be considered a conservative estimate. There will be harvested 6,488 acres.

Crop of 1911.
Planting was commenced March 15th, 1909, and finished August 16th, 1909. Although the grinding of the 1909 crop was finished twenty-four days earlier than for the previous year, nevertheless 1,550 acres of the 1911 crop were planted with top seed.

The weather was so cold and wet during the spring of 1909 that the ratoons from four of the fields, that were harvested at that time, started rather poorly, which necessitated a good deal of replanting. These fields have since been growing well, and, as a whole, are in good condition. Just at present, however, the weather is so cold that not much growth is being made in either the plant cane or the ratoons. There are 6,545 acres for this crop.

Crop of 1912.
It has rained so much this winter that the steam ploughs were shut down for about five weeks during December and January, and therefore only 1,100 acres have been ploughed. However, with six sets of tackle, no difficulty is anticipated in catching up.

Sugar Factory.
Mills: The average cane ground per hour for the two mills was 96.12 tons, as against 101.34 tons in 1908. This difference in the amount of cane ground per hour is due to the cane having been tougher and more difficult to mill than in 1908.

The apparent results of manufacture were not as good for the crop of 1909 as for 1908, the total losses being 13.55 per cent as against 12.54 per cent. The actual results, however, were better, as is proven by the fact that in 1909 302.9 pounds of sugar per ton of cane was recovered, as against 290.2 pounds for the crop of 1908. The difference in the percentage of losses is a result of milling a much richer and more resistant cane under similar mechanical conditions.

At the close of last crop one set of Mill Housings was so badly cracked and broken at the points where the cast iron is put in tension, that it was beyond repair. It was replaced with a new set, of original design, in which all the working strains are properly cared for.

Before commencing the present crop new intermediate gears were installed in the No. 2 mill gear train. These were to replace the old ones, which were worn out. In making this replacement the gear ratio was changed, thereby obtaining the same roller speed with the driving engine speed reduced 20 per cent. This change should insure a longer life to the gears, and is a great improvement in the working of the mill.

Boiling House: During the last of season everything in this department was put in good running order to take off the present crop. The principal improvements effected were the installation of juice and maceration water scales, three water driven centrifugal machines with mixer, a new mud press

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juice pump, sweet water pump and a Kelley filter press.

The Kelley filter press is doing excellent work, and has proved conclusively to be far superior to the conventional type of plate and frame press.

As it would be necessary at the end of this crop to spend a sum of money, equal to one-third the cost of a new evaporator, to repair the Lillies, it has been decided to abandon them at the close of the present season, and to install one Standard type quadruple effect, with 21,000 square feet of heating surface, capable of handling all the juice from both mills. To do this only one Lillie effect will have to be removed, the sound parts of which will be used to put the remaining effect into good order. This effect will be kept ready for use in case of emergency.

Machine Shop: During the last year 35 feet were added to the length of the Machine Shop, by moving the carpenter shop into another building. The move was made for two reasons: First, the carpenter shop was a menace, owing to the large amount of combustible material constantly collected therein. Second, the above space was needed in the machine shop to take care of the constantly increasing amount of work being handled.

An open-side planer was added to the equipment, and shortly a 36-in. lathe and 72-in. radial drill press will be installed. These machines are a necessity and will greatly facilitate the work in the shop.

Water Leases.
Two important water leases, known as the "Government Lease," dated July 8th, 1878, and the "Honolulu Lease," dated July 1st, 1878, the lat-

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WIRELESS

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ter being for both land and water, expired during 1908.

These two leases, which were procured from the Hawaiian Government by Mr. Claus Spreckels, together with some water gotten from private rights, gave all the water taken by the "Lowrie" and "Haku" ditches prior to the time the "Koolau" ditch was constructed. The "Koolau" water, as you are undoubtedly aware, comes under a new and entirely separate lease.

The "Government Lease," dated July 8th, 1878, was for a period of 30 years, with the privilege of extension, rate to be fixed by three arbitrators, one appointed by the Government, one by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., and the third to be appointed by both parties.

The arbitrators went over the ground very thoroughly during March, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1909, and finally fixed the annual rental from the 8th day of July, 1908, to the 8th day of July, 1918, at \$22,500 per annum. This award is an award by way of rental in a lump sum for the waters in question. In July 1918 the rate for the next 10 years will again be settled in the same manner, and again in July, 1928.

The "Honolulu Lease" which was for 30 years, and expired July 1st, 1908, did not give the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company the privilege of renewal; therefore, after the annual rental had been settled by the arbitrators, the water acquired by the expiration of the "Government Lease," the waters on the Honolulu lands were put up to auction by the Commission of Public Lands for the Territory of Hawaii, and the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company being



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